New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Movement to Effect a Union of the Northwestern Democrats—The Administration and the Affairs of Kansas—The Officers of the Cahawba to Resist British Interference—No Dispatches through Mr. Dallas—Herbert in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

An effort is making under the lead of SAM. MEDARY, Senator BRIGHT and other Northwestern Democrats, now here, to effect perfect a union among the Delegates of that section to the Cincinnati Convention, to cast its vote as a unit for PIERCE or DOUGLAS, whichever shall prove the strongest. Michigan alone holds out for BUCHANAN. Even this unanimity against BUCHANAN destroys all reasonable hope of his nomination, and PIERCE's friends claim, to-night, that it gives the latter the lead again.

The present game of the Administration men is secretly to promise the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution, with the view of preventing the Northern Free Kansas Democrats from stampeding at the Convention.

I heard a prominent Democrat say to-day, that if PIERCE or DOUGLAS is nominated, they will promote the admission of Kansas, so as to take this great element of strength from the Republicans. This is doubtful.

It is understood that the officers of the steamer *Orizaba* have been officially advised forcibly to resist any attempt of the British frigate *Euryalus* to board her at San Juan and interfere with the landing of passengers, if made on the present trip. Such resistance will make a strong practical case for Executive action. It is not supposed that any American vessel of war is now at San Juan.

It is not true that dispatches were received, yesterday, from Great Britain through Mr. DALLAS. Mr. DALLAS was to hold the first official interview with Lord CLARENDON the day the *America* sailed.

HERBERT answered to his name in the House today. S.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanan in Washington—Probable Reception of the Nicaragua Minister.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. BUCHANAN arrived here this evening accompanied by a Committee of the Baltimore Councils. A large number of persons received him at the Railroad station and walked with him to the National Hotel, where he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. No formal speeches were made. Mr. BUCHANAN will be serenaded to-night. He remains here ten days.

The impression that the new Nicaragua Minister would be officially received by the President when he should present his credentials, is, without a doubt, well founded.

Kansas—Prospects—A War Proposition Defeated—Guano Islands.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12.

SHALL THE KANSAS STRUGGLE BE YIELDED?

If proof were wanting that it is the imperative duty of every Northern man in Congress to labor earnestly and to the end, for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union with her present Constitution, at this session, it is afforded by the evidence taken before the Congressional Committee in Kansas, and published in to-day's TIMES. It is an honest man any where who believes that laws have any validity, the makers of which obtained their diplomas as law-makers under the open and shameless election frauds and overpowering violence described by these witnesses? And can any one, without blushing, ask that a new election—held under the edicts passed by armed and ruffian invaders, and calculated, as they were designed, to do the work of the Slave Power most effectually, by suppressing the liberty of speech and of the press—shall be a preliminary to the formation of a State Government and its recognition by Congress?

WHY SHOULD THE ISSUE BE POSTPONED?

There is a very erroneous impression in some minds, that the recognition of the State of Kansas depends upon something else than the will of Congress,—that if Congress shall authorize her to form a State Constitution, and she comes here with one framed under that authority, she will have rights that she does not now possess, or that Congress will have less power to reject her application. This is not so. Let it not be forgotten that the previous authorization of Congress has never been held necessary to give validity to a State Government. Arkansas and California are both of them familiar illustration of this position. It may be answered that in those cases no Territorial Government had been provided; but that in the case of Kansas the attempt to set up a State Government in the presence of the Territorial Government was a *defiance* of law. This argument assumes the power of Congress to force a particular form of Government upon a people, and to insist that it shall have no other. How absurd and self-stultifying such a plea is in the mouths of those who sustain the Nebraska bill because it asserts "the great principle of the inalienable right of a people to shape its own domestic policy and institutions," I need not suggest.

CONGRESS ALONE HAS THE POWER OF DECISION.

But suppose the friends of Freedom in Congress were to abandon their effort for the *immediate* admission of Kansas, and to devote themselves to the enactment of a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Government. And suppose, under this law, a Constitution should be framed, and the State present herself at the door of the Union, what then? In what respect would she differ then and now? Not in the least, except that, having meekly yielded to the Slave Power nine points in the game, the meanness of its opposition to the admission of Kansas as a Free State would be only a little more distinctly apparent to obtuse minds. There is no warrant in the history of the past to show that the South would hesitate on that account to press its resistance; and

[illegible] application of the State would come [illegible] point where it now stands, and [illegible] compelled to decide the issue on [illegible] ations which now control it—[illegible] on that a Presidential elec- [illegible] hand to sedate men from [illegible] other words, it is exactly

WHY NOT WITHDRAW THE TROOPS?

Why then shrink from the responsibility of every representative of the Free States to his responsibility upon this great question, thereby affecting the dearest rights of sixty thousand fellow citizens, and so important to the best interests of the whole country and of humanity? Why avoid ourselves of the country's plea—expert debate, and retire from the field? In the House the professed friends of Freedom have the power to pass the bill for the admission of Kansas. Let them come up to that work, and let us know who, if any, among them are ready to fall back when the fire becomes fierce. It is idle to anticipate the Senate's rejection of the bill, and for that reason fail in clearest duty. As well might our forefathers have failed to issue the Declaration of Independence, because they knew it would not be acknowledged by the minions of the King. Let the Senate have the bill, and reject it if they dare. That result, if it comes to it, will at least go far towards arousing the Northern mind to the necessity of effort to stem the tide of Slavery aggression. But the expectation of success is always one of the greatest incentives of the valor and hard work which leads to victory.

A WAR PROPOSITION DEFEATED.

The House made some more work for the President to-day in passing River and Harbor Improvement bills for him to veto. They also rejected Mr. OLIN-MAN's motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to use any United States regular troops of the United States, or a volunteer force, to protect the routes across New-Grenada and Nicaragua to the Pacific. Congress, evidently, is not prepared to put in the hands of the President unlimited power to make war on two Republics at once, even though they are weak and impoverished. The very practical and sensible proposition of Mr. FENNINGTON to afford protection to our travel and commerce across Panama will find more favor.

SOVEREIGNTY OF GUANO ISLANDS.

No action has been taken by the Senate, yet, upon the proposition that the United States shall take possession of guano islands, discovered by our citizens, outside the jurisdiction of any other power, and shall incorporate such into the territory of the United States. I understand that the proposition is opposed by Senator FISH, who is against the acquisition of all insular territory. This objection, strong as it might be against the acquisition of an inhabitable island, involving colonial Government over distant people, will hardly be deemed sufficient as against the proposition to adequately protect the rights of our citizens to valuable guano islands which are uninhabitable and the acquisition of which, therefore, will not involve distant and unmanageable government, any more than does our commerce in the Mediterranean, or any other distant sea, which is protected by our military marine. It is to be hoped Congress will not fail to pass the proposed measure promptly, that our citizens may not be longer robbed of their rights of valuable discovery. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

REMOVAL OF THE ROCKS AT HURLGATE.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Secretary of War was directed to report to the Senate an estimate for the removal of the rocks at Hurlgate, New-York, so as to admit of the passage of vessels-of-war and the largest class merchantmen, and such other aids to navigation as to render this passage safe. He gave notice that he should take early opportunity to introduce a bill providing for carrying out the above object.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency Bill.

MR. CASS CONCLUDES HIS REMARKS.

Mr. CASS concluded his remarks commenced yesterday, saying, with regard to Kansas, that the recent troubles in that Territory had not in the least weakened his faith in the great doctrine of the right of man to govern himself. He condemned the everlasting discussion of the Slavery quest ion, which was quadrennially renewed with increased virulence on the eve of each Presidential election. The South does not meddle with the social system of the North, and if the North would follow its example, we should be the happiest and most prosperous people we see to-day the freest, nation on the face of the globe.

THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

Mr. CLAYTON, speaking on the question of the Sound dues, contended that this country ought no longer to submit to such an exaction. The treaty with Denmark had been abrogated, and nothing that could now be said or done would restore it. The notice of the President was merely that for sixty days after the expiration of the year, this country would take no steps on the subject, but such notice did not revive the treaty.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

MR. JONES REPLIES TO MR. FULLER.

Mr. JONES, Pa., in reply to remarks of his colleague, Mr. FULLER, denied, on unquestionable authority, that Mr. BUCHANAN was Chairman of the Committee which framed and reported to the meeting at Lancaster, resolutions denunciatory of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. BUCHANAN did not see them till they appeared in print. During Mr. POLK's Administration, Mr. BUCHANAN proposed to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific, but in 1850, he declared that the Compromise measures superseded that line, which construction led inevitably to the adoption of the principles embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. JONES pointed with pride to the long public life of Mr. BUCHANAN, who had received encomiums from true National men for the pure morality of his life and the stern patriotism of his character. The record of the Democracy is luminous, but would be marred by any attempt to defend it from attack from any quarter.

MR. FULLER GIVES THE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. FULLER, of Penn., gave the Democratic journal of that State as authority for his assertion, that BUCHANAN had reported the Lancaster resolutions denunciatory of the Missouri Compromise. It was published in 1852.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT APPROPRIATION LOST.

The House adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, from which had been stricken an appropriation of $300,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct.

ORDERED PRINTED.

Two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report, were ordered printed.

SLAVERY.

Mr. EVANS depicted the fatal consequences to our nationality, which must result from the continued agitation of the Slavery question, and invoked the South to stand firm, in an unbroken phalanx, against the invaders of their Constitutional rights.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Nos. 257 and 258—Charles Powers, guardian of the children of James Brown, Jr., plaintiff, vs. John J. Warren, administrator of James Brown, Jr., deceased, and same plaintiff vs. Thomas J. Marten and wife, Tutor and Tutrix of the minor children of James Brown, Jr. The cases were docketed and dismissed with costs.

Nos. 113 and 114—Edward Field vs. Pardon G. Seabury, and same vs. same. Argument concluded for the defendants by Mr. Holladay.

Nos. 77 and 78—Arguello *et al.* vs. the United States, and United States vs. Arguello. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the District Court for the Northern District of California.

No. 81—Alexander Denniston & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Roger Stewart.—This case came before the Court on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Alabama. Judge Daniels rendered the decision of the Court, dismissing the cause and remanding the same back to the Circuit Court, according to act of Congress in such cases provided, no point having been certified to this Court for an opinion.

No. 91—Adam Ogilve *et al.* vs. Know Insurance Company *et al.* Opinion—Same as preceding.

No. 92—The United States vs. Cruz Cervantes. Judge Grier delivered the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California.

No. 93—S. S. Masters & Son, vs. P. Barrade & Brother. Judge Wayne rendered the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Virginia, with costs.

No. 94—The United States vs. Juan Vaca, *et al.* Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court for Northern California.

Nos. 95 and 97—Jonathan Crockett *et al.*, libellants, and Angostura Lord Hesketh, vs. The steamboat Isaac Newton, &c., Munson Newton and Dunt, claimants. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 96—Gustavus T. Beauregard, etc, vs. The City New-Orleans. Justice Campbell delivered the [illegible] Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 98—Wm. B. Culbertson, administrator, &c., vs. Mrs. E. Shawvel, *et al.*, claimants. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana.

No. 99—The United States vs. Thos. O. Larkin *et al.* Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court for Northern California.

No. 100—Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Wm. Jelly, Administrator. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court for Eastern Mississippi.

No. 102—The United States vs. Wm. G. Stackelford. Certificate of division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Kentucky. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, directing the cause and remanding the same to be proceeded with in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 104—Susan E. Conner, widow of H. L. Conner, deceased, vs. Wm. M. Tobin Elliott, administrator, *et al.* heirs of H. L. Conner, deceased. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, for the Eastern District, with costs.

No. 142—Wm. Stains *et al.* vs. Charles H. Peaslee.—Certificate of division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, adjudging each of the three questions certified to be answered affirmatively.

No. [illegible] (Original Docket.) State of Pennsylvania vs. The Belmont Bridge Company.—Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the bill of review of retaxation of costs.

No. 61—Died: Scott, plaintiff, vs. John F. A. Sandford—Ordered to be continued and assigned next term.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania Know-Nothings.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE EDIE BRANCH—THE NOMINATION OF FILLMORE AND DONELSON RATIFIED—WITHDRAWAL OF DELEGATES.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 13.

The Edie branch of Know-Nothings are holding a State Convention in this city with closed doors. Sixty delegates are said to be in attendance, among whom are Gov. JOHNSTON and Gen. SMALL. A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., presides over the Convention. Outsiders are in doubt as to the object of the Conference. It is understood that the twelfth section wing of the party predominates.

Mr. EDIE presided at the afternoon session.

General SMALL offered a resolution, ratifying the nomination of Messrs. FILLMORE and DONELSON, denouncing the Administration for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and condemning the Kansas-Nebraska act as an outrage on the people.

Governor JOHNSTON offered a substitute, approving the action of the delegates who retired from the Philadelphia Convention, and the calling of a Convention at New-York for the 12th of June.

After the debate the substitute was rejected, and the resolutions adopted by a vote of 32 to 28.

Governor JOHNSTON and fourteen other Know delegates then retired.

Mr. EDIE moved a reconsideration, in order to give Mr. FILLMORE time to get right on the Missouri question. Rejected.

The ticket nominated by the Union State Convention was ratified.

A resolution to make future meetings open was passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Edie delegates subsequently held a public meeting, Hon. JOHN COVODE presiding. An address is being prepared to the people of the State.

Kansas Affairs.

THE ARREST OF GOV. ROBINSON—INDICTMENTS FOR HIGH TREASON AGAINST PROMINENT FREE-STATE MEN—PREPARING FOR DEFENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 13.

Mrs. ROBINSON arrived here yesterday morning; she published a statement respecting her husband's detention at Lexington. She says Gov. ROBINSON was going East on personal business, and denies that he was aware of the indictment previous to leaving the Territory. Otherwise her statement does not materially differ from yesterday's dispatch.

The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 7th instant, says an indictment for high treason had been found against Messrs. REEDER, ROBINSON, ROBERTS, LANE, and other prominent Free-State men.

The news brought from Lawrence by Missourians is, that secret handbills are circulating; that forces are marshaling in the border Counties, and that the people have been warned to prepare for defence.

Disturbance at a Turners' Celebration in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 13.

While the German Turners of this city were celebrating their anniversary at Covington, Ky., yesterday, they were interfered with by some boys, whose conduct finally became so annoying that the Germans attacked them and gave several a beating. Subsequently, Marshals BUTTS and HARVEY attempted to arrest some of the Turners, but were resisted, and both severely wounded, BUTTS receiving a pistol ball and HARVEY a sabre cut. The residents of the vicinity then became excited, and a large crowd collected, some of whom demanded the aid of the U. S. troops in the Newport Garrison. The demand being refused, they attacked the Turners with stones and fire-arms, the latter defending themselves with the same weapons, without, however, serious injury to either party. Finally five of the Turners voluntarily gave themselves into custody, and quiet was restored. The Turners state that the officers did not make themselves known as such; if they had no resistance would have been made.

The Massachusetts Legislature on the Admission of Kansas.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 13.

Resolutions in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Free-State Constitution, and declaring its speedy admission as a Free State a measure of the first importance to the welfare of the Territory and the tranquillity and honor of the United States, were passed to a third reading in the Senate to-day by a vote of 26 to 2.

Railroad Accident and Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 13.

ROBERT HANCOCK, a farmer belonging to the vicinity of Cootes Mills, New-Jersey, was killed this afternoon near Bordentown, by a train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was in a wagon with his wife, and attempted to cross the track in advance of the train, though the flag man warned him back. The horse attached to the wagon was killed, and Mrs. HANCOCK was severely injured.

The Case of Postmaster Kendall, of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 12.

The case of The United States *vs.* Postmaster Kendall, charged with taking money from a Texas letter, has been continued at the instance of the United States District Attorney; the defence pressing a trial, and offering to admit in evidence the testimony of absent witnesses, heretofore introduced.

Inauguration of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 13.

Mayor VAUX was inaugurated at noon, to-day. The oath was administered by Judge THOMPSON.

The Mayor made a brief speech, saying he would make no promises, except that he would administer the laws as he understood them, and to the best of his ability.

Arrest of Counterfeiters in Detroit.

DETROIT, Monday, May 12.

A large gang of counterfeiters were arrested here to-day. Eight thousand six hundred dollars, principally bills on Canada Banks, were taken from them.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 13.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statements of the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,000,000
Loans and Discounts	50,000,000
Specie	4,457,100
Due from other Banks	8,000,000
Due to other Banks	8,234,000
Deposits	21,000,000
Circulation	1,114,000

The Southern Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this (Monday) afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 13.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her dock in this city at 9 o'clock this morning.

POLITICAL.

Receptions of Mr. Buchanan at Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday describe the reception of Mr. BUCHANAN in that city as an affair of some interest. A Committee of the City Council, attended by the railroad officers, went out in a special car to meet him, a public reception was given him at the City Hotel, and afterwards there was a dinner, and a visit to the Holliday-street Theatre, where the Pyne and Harrison troupe are performing, ended the day.

The speech of welcome was made by Hon. WM. F. GILES. Mr. BUCHANAN, in reply, favored his hearers with reminiscences of his early views of the beautifulness of Baltimore, for which he had always cherished a profound esteem, and referred to her early history and that of Maryland, and then spoke politically, saying:

Discord is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of diseased omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it. For the time ever arrive when faction or fanaticism shall drive the people of any State to the brink of the precipice—let them have a full view of the yawning gulf beneath, and they will recoil with instinctive horror from the abyss.

In regard to the future destiny of my country, I confess I am an optimist; and I have an abiding faith that a majority of the States and of the people will always eventually redress every wrong which may be committed against any portion of the country. Strange as it may seem, my faith was never stronger in this belief than at the present moment. We have already rescued and almost passed the dangerous crisis on the subject of domestic Slavery. The volcano is nearly exhausted. The material for continued agitation no longer exists. And why? Because I hold it to be quite impossible that any considerable portion of our people can long continue to contest the elementary Republican principles recognized in the Territorial legislation of Congress.

This is nothing more than the power possessed by the people of every Free State since the world began. It is the foundation—the elementary principle of a Democratic Republic. Without a universal submission to the will of the majority, no democratic government can exist. We have thus reached the end, or to use an expression Americanism, the finality of our legislation on this subject.

What man in the United States who values his character will ever again venture to seriously agitate the repeal of a law declaring that the majority shall govern? None—not one. I repeat, we have reached the finality of the question. We have arrived at the elementary principle of freedom, that the majority shall govern—a principle essential to liberty, and as unchangeable as liberty itself.

After the tempest has passed away, it requires some days for the waves of the ocean to subside; so after the agitation in the public mind for many years on this slavery question, it will require some time before this shall cease. That it will do so, except among those fanatics who are governed by a blind zeal rather than the Constitution, I feel an abiding confidence.

And is it not high time that the agitation on this question should subside, and the intellect and energy of the American people be directed to other objects? Our foreign relations demand their serious attention. Our mercantile marine is now the largest in the world, and our merchant vessels cover every sea; but where is the navy to protect them?

To be sure, what we have is composed of the best and bravest materials—but we have too little of it—although we do not require anything like so large a navy as that of Great Britain or France. The first commercial people in the world, we are but a third or fourth-rate naval power. Never have I been so deeply impressed with my present opinion of the policy of the framers of the Constitution, than at this day, that the best mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

The telegraph brings word that the citizens called to see Mr. B., yesterday, in great numbers, and that he left in last night's train for Washington.

The K. N. State Council of Michigan met at Detroit on the 6th inst.—refused to indorse the Philadelphia platform, praised the course adopted by the seceding Michigan delegates, declared in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State, and appointed delegates to the K. N. Split Convention to be held in New-York. The Council also resolved to admit to membership all Protestant naturalized foreigners who can read and write, and have resided in the country for ten years.

Gov. CALL, of Florida, has entertained the readers of the Tallahassee *Floridian* with a long justification of himself against the attacks of that journal in reference to his course at the K. N. National Convention. He winds up thus:

"No Northern man, so far as I am advised, had anything whatever to do with the details or construction of the new platform. It was the result of men of the District of Columbia, it came into the Convention formed and printed, and was adopted hastily, without alteration or amendment. Every ultra Northern man, every Black Republican, voted against it, and when they found it could not be construed, and would not be interpreted by the Convention to exclude Slavery from the Territory north of 36° 30', they all retired, leaving only the conservative men of the North to act in harmony with the South. This was all the South required. Southern men became satisfied with the new platform, and satisfied with those with whom they are associated. And the American Party is now the only pure national conservative party in the United States."

The Whig State Executive Committee of Kentucky recommend to the Old-line Whigs in every county in the State to hold, at an early day, meetings in their respective counties, for the purpose of effecting an immediate and efficient organization of the Whig Party therein; and for the further purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, to meet in Louisville on the 3d day of July, to select delegates to the National Convention of the Whigs, to be held in the same city on the next day, agreeable to the appointment of the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1852, and to take such other measures in the interests of the Whig Party in Kentucky as may be rendered necessary by the action of said Convention.

Fillmore in Ohio.

The Ohio *Statesman* says: "We are informed that the Know-Nothing Lodges throughout Ohio are holding elections, to decide to which organization they will adhere, the bolting Spooner and Ford Party, or the regular Nationals, marshaled under the Presidency of T. C. WARE, Esq. We learn from several gentlemen, well advised in the premises, that in many counties where it was hoped Mr. FILLMORE would be repudiated by the Councils, the Order are, on the contrary, almost unanimous for the Ware organization. In one large and leading county, in particular, carried heretofore by the Know-Nothings over since their organization, and where the anti-Fillmore schismatics hoped to make a successful stand, we are assured there will hardly be a single Council, if one, in which the Philadelphia nominations and platform will not be ratified."

News from Aspinwall.

QUIET RESTORED—THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S AT PANAMA—MOTIVES OF THE LATE RIOT.

From the *Charleston Mercury*.

The brig *Amoscouck*, Capt. HARFORD, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having sailed on the 24th of April. Capt. HARFORD brings no papers, but he informs us that everything was quiet at Panama and on the line of railroad when he left. The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had reached Panama, and her commander had taken immediate steps to examine into the cause of the late unfortunate riot. It was reported that a warm correspondence had taken places between the Commander of the *St. Mary's* and the Governor of Panama, and that the latter had thought it prudent to remove his family from the place, and that he also was about leaving.

Capt. HARFORD states that it is thought at Aspinwall that the natives originated the disturbance for the purpose of plunder, many of them having been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Railroad, who had formerly received considerable amounts for transporting passengers across the Isthmus by canoes and mules, and many of which class are now in a destitute condition, who saw a suitable opportunity to plunder. This class can easily be held in check by the fear of immediate punishment; and it is believed that it will be necessary for this Government to station a naval or military force at Panama, to ensure safety to passengers on the route.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON was in Louisville on the 3d, en route for home, having temporarily vacated his seat in the Senate.

The Southern Steamers.

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In regard to the future destiny of my country, I confess I am an optimist; and I have an abiding faith that a majority of the States and of the people will always eventually redress every wrong which may be committed against any portion of the country. Strange as it may seem, my faith was never stronger in this belief than at the present moment. We have already rescued and almost passed the dangerous crisis on the subject of domestic Slavery. The volcano is nearly exhausted. The material for continued agitation no longer exists. And why? Because I hold it to be quite impossible that any considerable portion of our people can long continue to contest the elementary Republican principles recognized in the Territorial legislation of Congress.

This is nothing more than the power possessed by the people of every Free State since the world began. It is the foundation—the elementary principle of a Democratic Republic. Without a universal submission to the will of the majority, no democratic government can exist. We have thus reached the end, or to use an expression Americanism, the finality of our legislation on this subject.

What man in the United States who values his character will ever again venture to seriously agitate the repeal of a law declaring that the majority shall govern? None—not one. I repeat, we have reached the finality of the question. We have arrived at the elementary principle of freedom, that the majority shall govern—a principle essential to liberty, and as unchangeable as liberty itself.

After the tempest has passed away, it requires some days for the waves of the ocean to subside; so after the agitation in the public mind for many years on this slavery question, it will require some time before this shall cease. That it will do so, except among those fanatics who are governed by a blind zeal rather than the Constitution, I feel an abiding confidence.

And is it not high time that the agitation on this question should subside, and the intellect and energy of the American people be directed to other objects? Our foreign relations demand their serious attention. Our mercantile marine is now the largest in the world, and our merchant vessels cover every sea; but where is the navy to protect them?

To be sure, what we have is composed of the best and bravest materials—but we have too little of it—although we do not require anything like so large a navy as that of Great Britain or France. The first commercial people in the world, we are but a third or fourth-rate naval power. Never have I been so deeply impressed with my present opinion of the policy of the framers of the Constitution, than at this day, that the best mode of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

The telegraph brings word that the citizens called to see Mr. B., yesterday, in great numbers, and that he left in last night's train for Washington.

The K. N. State Council of Michigan met at Detroit on the 6th inst.—refused to indorse the Philadelphia platform, praised the course adopted by the seceding Michigan delegates, declared in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State, and appointed delegates to the K. N. Split Convention to be held in New-York. The Council also resolved to admit to membership all Protestant naturalized foreigners who can read and write, and have resided in the country for ten years.

Gov. CALL, of Florida, has entertained the readers of the Tallahassee *Floridian* with a long justification of himself against the attacks of that journal in reference to his course at the K. N. National Convention. He winds up thus:

"No Northern man, so far as I am advised, had anything whatever to do with the details or construction of the new platform. It was the result of men of the District of Columbia, it came into the Convention formed and printed, and was adopted hastily, without alteration or amendment. Every ultra Northern man, every Black Republican, voted against it, and when they found it could not be construed, and would not be interpreted by the Convention to exclude Slavery from the Territory north of 36° 30', they all retired, leaving only the conservative men of the North to act in harmony with the South. This was all the South required. Southern men became satisfied with the new platform, and satisfied with those with whom they are associated. And the American Party is now the only pure national conservative party in the United States."

The Whig State Executive Committee of Kentucky recommend to the Old-line Whigs in every county in the State to hold, at an early day, meetings in their respective counties, for the purpose of effecting an immediate and efficient organization of the Whig Party therein; and for the further purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, to meet in Louisville on the 3d day of July, to select delegates to the National Convention of the Whigs, to be held in the same city on the next day, agreeable to the appointment of the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1852, and to take such other measures in the interests of the Whig Party in Kentucky as may be rendered necessary by the action of said Convention.

Fillmore in Ohio.

The Ohio *Statesman* says: "We are informed that the Know-Nothing Lodges throughout Ohio are holding elections, to decide to which organization they will adhere, the bolting Spooner and Ford Party, or the regular Nationals, marshaled under the Presidency of T. C. WARE, Esq. We learn from several gentlemen, well advised in the premises, that in many counties where it was hoped Mr. FILLMORE would be repudiated by the Councils, the Order are, on the contrary, almost unanimous for the Ware organization. In one large and leading county, in particular, carried heretofore by the Know-Nothings over since their organization, and where the anti-Fillmore schismatics hoped to make a successful stand, we are assured there will hardly be a single Council, if one, in which the Philadelphia nominations and platform will not be ratified."

News from Aspinwall.

QUIET RESTORED—THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S AT PANAMA—MOTIVES OF THE LATE RIOT.

From the *Charleston Mercury*.

The brig *Amoscouck*, Capt. HARFORD, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having sailed on the 24th of April. Capt. HARFORD brings no papers, but he informs us that everything was quiet at Panama and on the line of railroad when he left. The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had reached Panama, and her commander had taken immediate steps to examine into the cause of the late unfortunate riot. It was reported that a warm correspondence had taken places between the Commander of the *St. Mary's* and the Governor of Panama, and that the latter had thought it prudent to remove his family from the place, and that he also was about leaving.

Capt. HARFORD states that it is thought at Aspinwall that the natives originated the disturbance for the purpose of plunder, many of them having been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Railroad, who had formerly received considerable amounts for transporting passengers across the Isthmus by canoes and mules, and many of which class are now in a destitute condition, who saw a suitable opportunity to plunder. This class can easily be held in check by the fear of immediate punishment; and it is believed that it will be necessary for this Government to station a naval or military force at Panama, to ensure safety to passengers on the route.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON was in Louisville on the 3d, en route for home, having temporarily vacated his seat in the Senate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Slave vs. Law Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A comical incident occurred in the Circuit Monday. It seems that the case of Dubois vs. Barnett was tried, and the Jurors retired. After remaining out a moment they returned. The Clerk called over the names in readiness to take the expected verdict, when the following dialogue took place:

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

A Juror—May it pleashech the Honor, I ist no able to know the English.

The Court—What?

Foreman of the Jury—If the Court please, one of the Jury is a German, and cannot understand a word of English.

The result of it was that the Jury was discharged, a new Jury impannelled, and the case retried.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

DECISIONS.

Woolly vs. *Chase*.—Motion granted without costs.

In re Alexander Roberts's Estate.—Order appointing Lewis H. Reed, Jr., Esq., Guardian ad litem, also to be referred to P. T. Ruggles to enquire into the truth of partition.

Gardner vs. *Fleming*.—Motion decreed with $10 costs.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green and a Jury.

Stevens vs. *Seymour*.—This was a proceeding under the Landlord and Tenant act, to test the validity of a notice of removal to the defendant. The case came out of the Court of Common Pleas, which was wrecked, as will be recollected, off the harbor of Halifax. The vessel then struck on a rock, and was afterwards run ashore, and effectually shattered by the pounding surge of the sea—of about $200,000 was saved from the wreck. It is claimed that this running of the ship ashore was done for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters; and that it therefore was not a case of general average, to which the owners of the cargo saved should contribute; and this suit is brought against some of them to compel such contribution.

There being no dispute as to the facts, by agreement between the parties, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the sum of $2,500 00, subject to the opinion of the Court in a case to be made.

VALENTINE'S CASE.

Judge Nelson arrived in town yesterday, and it is understood that he will sit, to-day, to try the case of William C. Valentine, charged with fitting out a vessel for the slave-trade.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

A JUROR WAKED UP

Kansas and the Presidential Election.

One of the strongest and most efficient motives for the denial of the application of Kansas for admission as a State, evidently lies in the possibility of the Presidential question coming to the House of Representatives for decision. Kansas, if admitted, would in that event cast a vote adverse to the Pro-Slavery Party; and it is not improbable that the balance of the States may be so even that a single vote may be decisive one way or the other. The advantage of possessing an Executive wholly subservient to slave-propagandism has been too recently proved to authorize Southern statesmen to palter with the chances. Every measure must be viewed with cautious reference to the Presidential result. Every influence must be made tributary. Hence the need of accurate arithmetic wherever the question is likely to come; the calculation of odds; the certainty of a reliable majority. It is not wholly unreasonable to believe that, in the presence of three or four candidates, the election of a President may devolve upon the House of Representatives. That contingency is to be provided for.

What will be the result of a submission of the Presidential issue to the House? Under a constitutional provision the duty devolves upon that body, in the event of no candidate obtaining a majority of the whole electoral vote. The votes are taken by States, each possessing one vote, its character being determined by the majority of its representatives. Of the three highest candidates balloted for by the electoral colleges, the one who shall secure the voices of more than half the number of States, will be President. Let us suppose that no Democratic, American, or Republican candidate obtains an electoral majority; then of the names put forward by those parties, the three highest on the list will go before the House. The nominee of the South American Party, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, will be the three. If we suppose the House to preserve ridgidly the party distinctions which placed its several members there, each man voting for the candidate of his party, we shall have this result:

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia—11.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin—18.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CANDIDATE.

Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri.—4. Maryland,

DOUBTFUL.

Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee.

Iowa would probably vote in blank, its delegation of two members being of opposite political parties. Illinois is set down as doubtful, because the delegation as it stands is half for the Administration and half Republican. The complexion of its vote will depend upon the choice in the Ninth District, now vacant, and on the choice of a successor to Mr. RICHARDSON, in the Fifth District, supposing him to resign in view of his nomination as Governor. Tennessee is either Democratic or American. But whatever becomes of two of these three States, it may be put down as certain that the four States credited to the South American ticket, together with Tennessee, would early, if not in the first instance, coalesce with the Democrats, thus giving them sixteen States, the number necessary to elect. If Kansas were admitted, *seventeen* States would be required for the majority, and where could they be had? Of the doubtful States, Iowa is neutralized hopelessly by her divided delegation. Illinois, if not likewise remaining *in equilibrio*, will in all likelihood tend to the Republican side.

The admission of Kansas at the present session of Congress would thus produce a marked and very important change in the programme of the Presidential Election. It would very *seriously diminish the chances of the Democratic Pro-Slavery Party for success.* As a matter of course, this result has not escaped the *attention of its leaders, and forms an additional* reason in explanation of the obstinate determination with which they resist the admission of this new State.

To the Point.

The state of things in Virginia is promising. At the recent American State Convention held at Taunton, Mr. GILMER, of Albemarle, was called on for a speech. The following is given as one of the things which elicited marked approbation:

"He reported a fine state of things in his County. They were not declining in their attachment to our peculiar institutions. Everybody that had negroes kept them; and those that didn't have them wanted them. He considered them a great blessing. He had rather sit in the shade, and say "hurrah, boys!" than eat tobacco himself."

This is practical and sensible. It puts the "peculiar institution" on intelligible ground. Everybody,—especially every lazy man,—can appreciate the argument. It avoids all the intricacies of logic and steers clear of the misunderstandings which are frequently met in discussions of this kind. We do not wonder that Mr. GILMER "descended down the platform amidst great applause." He was followed by "Major ZERO TURNER;" but instead of dilating upon Slavery, being content with what his illustrious predecessor had done in that line, the Major confined himself to tracing the personal and political history of Mr. FILLMORE. "This," says the Richmond *Whig*, "he did in a logical manner, by setting forth the value of the heritage received from our fathers, and showing that the love of country, common to all nations, would naturally lead us to protect and defend it from the ruthless hands of foreigners, who might forever deface and destroy it." We hope they won't.

The English Minister.

There seems some probability, by the last accounts, that the settlement of the Central American and enlistment difficulties may pass from the hands of Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON, and Mr. Secretary MARCY be compelled to reiterate all over again his long quotations from GROTIUS and ponderous treatises on international law. A motion of censure on the Palmerston Administration relative to the fall of Kars had been brought before Parliament, in which the opposition Party, led by Lord DERBY, had touched their opponent's shield with the sharp end of the spear; and, as the *Atlantic* left, there was a brisk battle raging in the lists. On the morning previous to this engagement both armies had been summoned to a caucus at their respective leaders' (Lords DERBY and PALMERSTON's) residences, in which they were treated by those noblemen to a long and encouraging oration, but no lunch. There was some mutiny evidently among Lord DERBY's followers, and many murmurs against DISRAELI, the solitary fire that gives light to their dull camp. It was felt, by the squires who chiefly follow Lord DERBY's plume, that his presence was a standing obstacle to their junction with the Peelites, who, though small in number, are strong in intellect and administrative capacity, and hold in the present Parliament the balance of power.

Lord PALMERSTON's party, on the other hand, mustered in full strength and seem vigorous and united, and any of those who were inclined to be querulous appeared at the close to be resolved to bear the lesser evil of sustaining a Liberal Administration than fly to the greater one of a Government in deadly hostility to all political progress. Still the two forces are nearly equal in number, and if the Opposition party should press to a division, the contest must be close, and will entirely depend on the course taken by Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. CARDWELL and the score of followers who still adhere to them. The three or four gentlemen who are humorously styled "The Irish Independent Party," are sure to vote with the consistency for which Irish patriots are somewhat remarkable, on the Tory side. On the other hand, there are many of the Tory English Squires who will, in remembrance of PALMERSTON's supposed good service through the war, sustain him in preference to DISRAELI.

If Lord PALMERSTON should fall, his fate will be, however, but strictly in keeping with that which has awaited almost every English Minister for the last quarter of a century, in the very moment of victory and success. The Duke of WELLINGTON had scarcely achieved the triumph of Catholic Emancipation when he was hurled from power and his successor, Lord GREY, did not long survive the great conquest of reform. Sir ROBERT PEEL had scarcely carried a repeal of the Corn LAWS, when, at a moment when he commanded the largest majority given to any Minister *for a century*, and might have carried out long-cherished plans for the amelioration of the condition of the people, he was seized on, and, like another ACTAEON, devoured by his own hounds. So is it now PALMERSTON's turn to be threatened with extinction at the crisis of his political life which in any other country would have secured him permanency of position and immortality of renown. If he should escape defeat on this Kars motion, as he is almost certain to do, new reptiles rise across his path in motions on "the Central American Question," "the Enlistment Question," "the Italian Question," "the Civil Service Question," all hissing defiance and eager to devour. Gay and gallant as the old Whig leader is, and lightly as labor sits upon his bosom's throne, he has more troubles to bear than well become the green old age of seventy-four. With a change of administration, one difficulty at least would vanish. Mr. CRAMPTON would be withdrawn. Lord MALMESBURY would not feel the same difficulty in changing Mr. CRAMPTON to some more genial climate which is naturally felt by Lord CLARENDON, of whom, though appointed by Lord GRANVILLE, he is a deservedly favorite *protégé*.

A Prudent Minister.

The people of the Netherlands, who are generally considered a cautious, canny race, find in the quality of prudence, at least, a most worthy representative in Monsieur DUBOIS. This gentleman appears to have carefully studied TALLEYRAND's instruction to his diplomatic corps, "Never to exhibit too much zeal," and must have the feelings which belong to a manly Christian gentleman, under the most charming condition of control.

It appears that while a riot of a most aggravated character was taking place around him, which resulted in a loss of human life, he exhibited an easy unconcern which entitles "Monsieur DUBOIS unmoved among the flying plates" to stand as a companion picture to that celebrated one of CHARLES XII of Sweden, coolly giving his instructions while a huge shell was bursting at his feet. If this unruffled state of mind had no other merit, however, it at least had that of enabling him to be a full and impartial historian of the fight. When this gentleman, however, is called on, he pleads the official privilege, accorded for wholly different objects, and declines to come into Court. To what does this refusal amount? Either a gentleman who commits a justifiable homicide in self-defence stands charged and convicted, by public opinion, with unjustifiably taking away another man's life, and Monsieur DUBOIS refuses to relieve him of the stigma, or an humble but new on that account less honest man, or less entitled to justice, has been brutally assaulted and shot for discharging a prescribed duty, and Monsieur DUBOIS refuses to give the evidence necessary to convict the perpetrator of such a crime. The Minister of the Netherlands may sit on whichever horn he pleases, and however he may chuckle at his own prudence, we fancy that no manly gentleman in this or any other country will regard such conduct as other than grossly derogatory to his own character and that of the country he represents.

Too Much of It.

The Washington *Union* takes two of its long columns to say that it feels no other sentiment than that of pity for Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR. The *Union* regards Mr. BLAIR as a fallen angel; but we imagine that some other feeling than pity must have prompted it to devote so much space to an attempted refutation of the facts and arguments contained in Mr. BLAIR's letter to the late Republican meeting in this City.

☞ THOMAS POWELL, of Newburgh, Orange Co., died at his residence in that place on Monday evening, at the advanced age of 87 years. Mr. POWELL was one of the oldest residents of the County, and had the reputation of being the wealthiest man in that section. He was a native of Ireland, came early to this country, began life with fair prospects but little money, worked hard, early and late, and by his indomitable enterprise and business energy made himself a name which will not soon be forgotten in Newburgh. The steamboat and freighting business in that place owes much of its present prosperity to him. He was concerned in many financial enterprises, was a leading stockholder in the Erie Company, founded the Powell Bank in Newburgh, and until within a few days of his death, was still engaged in active pursuits. His partner in business, HOMER RAMSDELL, Esq., President of the Erie Railroad Company, was also his son-in-law. Mr. POWELL's funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

COMMERCE WITH VIRGINIA.—There were no less than forty-seven vessels entered the port of New-York on Monday last from Virginia.

☞ The trial of JOHN FOX, of Elizabethtown, on the charge of murdering JOHN, son of PATRICK HENRY, of our City Board of Governors, in December last, is now proceeding at New-Brunswick.

Dramatic.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A new adaptation from the French, called "Diana: Or, Hands not Hearts," was produced here on Monday night, and met with a favorable reception. It is said to be a continuation of "Camille" and "The Marble Heart," but we are at a loss to discover in what way the story of either of those plays is "continued" in this. "Diana" is simply an illustration of the evils that arise from ill-assorted marriages in high life—where hands and not hearts are united. The heroine is a lady of position; she has a mercenary husband who neglects her; she forms an intimacy with a young artist who comforts her with brotherly consolation; husband gets jealous, drags his wife to Naples, and informs her that any further intercourse with *Paul Autry* (the artist referred to, played by Mr. GEORGE JORDAN) will result in the latter's destruction. In act the fifth we find *Paul* in his studio, lamenting the absent *Diana*, for whom he now entertains something more than a brotherly passion. Heroine, dressed in black, enters. She announces that she is a widow, her husband, with several others, having been buried in a mass of ruins whilst engaged in an exploring expedition among some antique remains. *Paul* expresses his joy, and clasps the heroine to his manly breast. Suddenly the door bursts open, and the unburied one reveals himself. He fires a pistol at *Paul*, but *Diana* rushes forward to receive the bullet, and dies with the reputation of a virtuous woman, but an indiscreet wife. If there is a moral in the play, it is that a woman in a high position cannot consult her own feelings without having a base miscon truction put on her motives.

"Diana" does not possess the dramatic interest of its two predecessors, for the reason that there is no showy development of passion in any of the characters; nor has it the originality of either "Camille" or the "Marble Heart." Still, it is a well-constructed and effective play, and cannot fail, we should think, to obtain a successful run. Miss LAURA KEENE plays the principal *rôle* with infinite grace, and is supported in a good but somewhat conventional manner by Mr. JORDAN. This gentleman shines to best advantage in characters where strong passion is required; at other times he is stiff and cold. Mr. DICKINSON as the *Count* (*Diana's* husband) was altogether too machine-like. A little animation, even in stern parts, is necessary to ward off tediousness.

"Diana" has been placed on the stage in an unusually careful manner, and is in every respect worthy of a first-class theatre.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, late conductor of the *Philharmonic Society*, announces an extremely interesting Concert,—to come off on Saturday next at the Academy of Music. The entire orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, Miss BRAINERD, Signor BADIALI and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will assist. The programme opens with the overture to "Oberon," by WEBER; followed by BEETHOVEN's scena and aria "*Ah! perfida*;" then Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN plays an adagio and finale from the piano-forte concerto in G minor, by MENDELSSOHN; after which Signor BADIALI sings a new scena and aria, composed for him by Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. The most interesting feature of the Concert, however, is reserved for the second part. This is the whole of BEETHOVEN's music to GOETHE's drama of "Egmont." We are not aware that this music has ever been played before in America—never, certainly, under such desirable auspices. Mr. DONALD MCLEOD has written an explanatory poem, which he will recite, and the incidental songs will be given by Miss BRAINERD. On such an occasion, the Academy of Music should be crowded to its utmost capacity, and we shall look on this Concert as a test of the real classic feeling of a New-York audience.... Mr. CARL BERGMANN gave his ninth grand Sunday Concert on Sunday night, at the City Assembly Rooms. The two principal items were BEETHOVEN's 8th Symphony and CHERUBINI's "Medea" Overture.... Mr. LUMLEY has published his programme for the ensuing season at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Among the artists engaged, are two or three well known on this side the Atlantic:

"OLIMPA—Madame ALBONI, her first appearance in London these five years; *Mlle. PICCOLOMINI*, her first appearance; Mlle. GIUDITTA RICCA and Mlle. FINOLI, their first appearance; Madame AMADEI, (an English lady,) and Mlle. BENTI, their first appearance; and Madame ALBERTINI, (also an English lady,) her first appearance. In addition to the above talent, an engagement has been effected with Mlle. JOHANNA WAGNER her first appearance; Signor SALVIANI, of La Pergola, Florence, his first appearance; Signor BOCARDE, his first appearance in England these six years; Signor MARINI and Signor ANCIANI; Signor BENEVENTANO, of La Scala, Milan, and the Italian Opera, Madrid, and the principal theatres of Italy, his first appearance; Signori VERNO, FORTINI, and BAILLOU; Signor ZUCCONI, of the principal theatres of Italy, his first appearance; and Signor BELLETTI. Director of the Music and Conductor, Signor ARDITI, of the Italian Opera, Paris. Leader of the orchestra, M. TOLBECQUE; leader of the ballet, M. NADAUD. The orchestra has been carefully selected, both with reference to the excellency of the individual artistes and the perfection of the ensemble. The chorus has also been selected with great care.

BALLET—Mlles. BOSATI, BELLON, BOSCHETTI, LENKNAU, CLARA, ROSA, KATRINE, and MARIE TAGLIONI; M. VANDRIS, M. CHARLES, and M. PAUL TAGLIONI."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM has dramatized "Jane Eyre," and the stage version has been played with success in Philadelphia.....The *Sunday Dispatch* says that FANNY KEMBLE is coming again to this country, and also announces that the great Miss STARBUCK has gone mad. "On the 10th April this sublime artist exhibited striking symptoms of insanity. He had to be carried home from a promenade, and a distinguished physician for mental maladies undertook a close examination. The result was, an order to transport her to a private asylum."....Mr. GOODWIN took a benefit at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. There was a good house present, and Mr. GOODWIN gave a great account of himself in the character of Sir Charles Coldstream, in "Used Up."....The Kyrle and Sherwood Troupe are playing with success at Baltimore.....Among the best piano-forte writers of the day is a young man who has been a resident in New-York for the past two years, but whose works have been but little known, from the fact of his having engagements in Vienna, Leipsic and Paris, for their exclusive publication. His pieces, however, have been popular morceaux and first-class teachers, although they have not found their way into general use. We are happy to hear that Mr. WOLFENHAUPT (of whom we are speaking) has just concluded an engagement with one of our largest publishing houses, (HALL & SON,) and will henceforward be an acceptable companion to WALLACE, GOTTSCHALK, MASON, STRAKOSCH, and one or two others, who write good music.....GOTTSCHALK gives his fifteenth Piano-forte Soiree on Friday evening, at Dodworth's Saloon.....The London *Era* (a respectable and well-conducted paper) appears to be afflicted with a very mendacious New-York Correspondent. Some time ago we had occasion to make a few remarks in connection with a rumor that Miss CUSHMAN intended visiting this country for the purpose of securing a dramatic company—the London boards being insufficient for her purposes. The rumor was, of course, absurd, and when the proper occasion for contradicting it occurred we stated, "that if Miss CUSHMAN really did want to make arrangements in this City, she could only find one gentleman who would make an impression on a London audience. We refer to Mr. BURTON, an actor so admirable, and so infinitely above any other artist, comic or sentimental, in this City, that we are almost ashamed to drag him into a discussion of this character." The *Era* copies the whole of our article with an appearance of fairness, and without comment. But the latter part of it (which we have just quoted) is altered to suit the purposes of the correspondent, and runs:

"If Miss CUSHMAN really did want to make arrangements in this City, she could only find one gentleman who would make an impression on a London audience. We refer to JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY PLACIDE, W. E. BLAKE and WILLIAM BURTON, actors as admirable, and so infinitely above any other artists, comic or sentimental, in this City, that we are almost ashamed to drag them into a discussion of this character."

Messrs. BROUGHAM, PLACIDE and BLAKE are very worthy gentlemen, no doubt, and excellent actors, but their names were not mentioned by us, for the simple reason that we did not think them of sufficient calibre to place beside Mr. BURTON's. Our reference to actors on the London boards has also been garbled—several names being added, and one omitted—that of Mr. GEO. VINING. We are sure that this transparent piece of meanness originates from some jealous anti-Burtonian clique, and that it is only necessary to direct the attention of the Man to the bare circumstances of the case to have a prompt rectification in its columns.... Mr. APTOMMAS, the best Harpist in America, announces a Harp *Soirée* to take place on Thursday next, May 15, at Dodworth's Saloon. Mr. APTOMMAS will be assisted by Miss BRAINERD, the Brothers MOLLENHAUER and Mr. G. F. HATTIE. The programme contains several attractions, among which we may mention ALVAR's and CZERNY's *duetto brillante* for harp and piano.

ANNIVERSARIES.

New-York Magdalen Society.

The twenty-third anniversary of this excellent institution was held, yesterday, at the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street. The chair was occupied by Doctor POWERS, and the attendance was numerous. We are glad to state that though the funds are not overflowing, the institution is not in any need as now, and from the evident results that have been effected, public interest and sympathy are becoming more strongly concentrated upon the asylum. An appeal has been made to the Common Council for an annual grant, but it has been passed over as yet in silence. That body has, however, made the desired grant.

Rev. Mr. DARLING, Chaplain of the Institution, read the Report. Many females have been restored to their friends; and all such, without exception, are doing well. Several have given unmistakable evidence of a gracious change of heart and life, four having been admitted into Dr. GRAHAM's Church. There are only about thirty females now in the house, the weekly average during the year having been ninety or a hundred.

Effective addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. GRAHAM, SMITH and KNOX.

Anniversary of the Universalist Sunday Schools.

An anniversary meeting of the Universalist Sunday Schools of New-York and vicinity took place yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Universalist Church, (Rev. H. H. CHAPIN's.) The Church was crowded. The scholars present numbered something more than twelve hundred, and they were nearly all girls. They were attended by two hundred teachers and many of their parents, friends, and those who take particular interest in the success of the schools.

There were schools present from two Societies in Newark; from one Society in Williamsburg, one in Brooklyn and four in New-York, and all were prettily clad and evidently well pleased. After a voluntary on the organ, and when a hymn had been sung and prayer offered by Rev. A. MOORE, a few introductory remarks, pertinent to the occasion, were made by Rev. Dr. BATTIN.

Miss FOLLETT read an appropriate address to the parents, children, and teachers, from Rev. H. J. NYE, Rev. W. I. BALCH, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, and Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. The main point elucidated in the addresses is, that the Sunday School is the soil in which the seed of the church is sown, and that therefore it is the bounden duty of parents and Christians generally to till it assiduously and with care.

New-York Orphan Asylum.

The fiftieth anniversary of this charitable institution was held yesterday at 12 M. at the Asylum, near 73d-street. The occasion attracted a large attendance—particularly of ladies.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE read the annual report, of which the following are the particulars of most interest:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in the Asylum, April, 1855	108	76	184
Admitted during the year	11	6	17
Total	119	82	201
Discharged by indenture or otherwise	13	10	23
Died	5	4	9
Total	18	14	32
Number in the Asylum, April, 1856	116	68	184

The expenses of the Institution for the past year have been about $18,000, and a balance of $12,000 is still due for the two wings lately built. Since the last annual report, *donations have been made to the Asylum* amounting to near $4,100.

Dr. BETHUNE followed the reading of the report by some appropriate remarks.

The exercises of the children were made up of singing, recitations, colloquies and examinations in various studies.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held last evening at their Lecture Room. The meeting was very well attended, and the various reports read afforded a view of the condition and prospects of the business of the Association that was gratifying to all. The President, Mr. GEORGE C. WOOD, was not present.

The following is a digest of the report:

MEMBERS.

The number of members belonging to the Association Jan. 1, 1855, was		4,603
Since been added, at $5	1,423	
Subscribers, at $2	320	
Making the total accession for sixteen months		1,743
And have withdrawn, at $5	332	
And have withdrawn, at $6	102	434
Accounts closed by consent, at $5	932	
Accounts closed by consent, at $6	96	1,027—1,501
		242
To this to be added, however, for accounts re-opened after having been closed		90
Net gain for 16 months		332—332
Number of members May 1, 1856		4,935
To which add stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association		1,062
Honorary members		106
Life members		9
Subscribers to Reading Room		89
Total number of persons entitled to privileges of the Library, April 30, 1856		6,094
Of these there are members paying annually $5	444	
Subscribers, annually, at $5	651	4,095

FINANCIAL.

WILLIAM H. TAILOR, TREASURER, in account with the Mercantile Library Association.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1855	$19 92
Cash received from Initiation Fees	1,720 00
Cash received from Quarterly Dues	12,111 15
Cash received from Life Members	180 00
Cash received from Fines	198 00
Cash received from Course of Reading	6 00
Cash received from Sundries	61 60
Appropriated from Class Fund	23 00
Appropriated from Contingent Fund	2,997 47
From Dunlap Fund, Balance and Interest on Bond	870 00
Total	$17,997 57

Expenditures.

Cash Paid for			
Books	$2,240 69	Stationery	$201 21
Periodicals	1,200 00	Incidentals	819 78
Reading	1,476 44	Insurance	196 40
Salaries	2,887 67	Sundries	73 60
Light	1,040 16	Balance to Credit of Contingent Fund	19 41
Fixtures	60 00	of Dunlap Fund	
Printing	300 00	Balance to Credit of Library Fund	121 67
Catalogue	410 00		
Total			$17,997 57

LIBRARY.

The number of volumes in the Library on the 1st of January, 1855, was	42,700
Since added by purchase	2,004
Since added by donation	214
Total number May 1, 1856	44,918

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will cure the Dyspepsia.

One bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS creates an equilibrium of the forces of the impure life, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EVERY ARTICLE OF COOKING APPARATUS, Solid Silver-ware, Plated and Common Table-ware, Japanned Goods, Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Urns and Pitchers, Silver-plated Castors, Spoons, Forks and Tea Spoons, Ivory-handle Table Cutlery, Carvers and Steels, Tea Trays, Waiters, Bars for Bells, Patent Bells, Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, &c. &c.

JAMES, BESSE & CO., No. 216 Broadway.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is truly adapted to the operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the most eminent musicians and amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the manufactory. Price from $200 to $500.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 422 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the new building for the great manufactory, interrupted for a few months by the fire in the New-Haven Depôt building, is again underway and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines for sale, and have commenced putting on the late improvements.

In future sewing machines of other manufacturers will be taken in exchange as usual.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest China. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a common glass vase into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Price 50 cents. Over two vases can be ornamented from every article required. Price 25 cts. Full instructions to purchasers free. The trade supplied.

CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 325 Broadway.

JOUVIN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION to instantly cleanse kid gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the spots disappear. Only 25 cts. per bottle. Inquire at your nearest fancy store. Bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted.

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ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 404 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large variety of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition at all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Office for the present at 2 Park-row, (Astor House,) opposite the Mott, Willard Parker and Metropolitan Hospitals. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO.,

No. 2½ Park-row, New-York.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

Superb Velvets, for 75 cts. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, for 62½ per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, for 25 cts. per yard.
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PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos for rent, and sold on monthly payments, or for cash, or for sale on commission. Second-hand pianos, from $60 to $150. Melodeons, from $40 to $100.

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THEY SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—COSTAR'S Red Cockroach, Croton Bug, Ant, &c., Exterminator; COSTAR'S Bedbug Exterminator, and COSTAR'S Rat and Mouse Paste. These are the only articles that annihilate the above pests. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, 276 Broadway, New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELLY & FERGUSON'S, No. 344 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains now selling at such a great sacrifice. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

GOLD PENS.—HUNDREDS OF GOLD PENS ARE sold daily in this City at prices from $1 to $5, and every one is asking for an excellent pen, if not better one. Call and judge for yourself at the Chess Journal Office, No. 370 Grand-st., near Norfolk-st.

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HOUSES TO LET AT POUGHKEEPSIE—Two new three-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, on Vassar-st., Poughkeepsie, first below Main-st., with French roofs, and every convenience for a small family. Will be let at a low rent; or sold on easy terms to a good tenant. Also, a small house, with all the modern improvements, on Academy-st., first below Main-st. Will be let at a low rent; or sold on easy terms to a good tenant. Also, a large house, with all the modern improvements, on Main-st., first above Academy-st. Will be let at a low rent; or sold on easy terms to a good tenant. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Real Estate Agent, Merchants' Bank Building, New-York; or of Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

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Mr. Editor:

Gentlemen and the Public at large:

I am forced to the painful notice that I am forced to the painful notice that I am forced to the painful notice that